

GERMAN INTRIGUE AGAINST U. S.

(Continued from Page 5)

they are wanted. That is just a sample of the ambitions of our blunder-headed friends.

"Our man in the Austrian consulate general's office in San Francisco reported to us one day a freak of nature. He said that on two occasions, to his personal knowledge, the Austrian consul general in that city had positively refused to obey the instructions of his government, through Ambassador Bumba, who ordered him to take charge of the organization of a squad of men who would place bombs on ships sailing to Vladivostok from San Francisco. We felt that a man of this type was worth looking up. It resulted in personal visits with the gentleman called Dr. Joseph Garachoc, who was the Austrian consul general in San Francisco, and who had been in the consulate service in Rome, in Berlin, and in many other cities of Europe. He came on to Washington at our solicitation, and there, at our solicitation, resigned from the service and told his story over a period of several weeks through the columns of the Providence Journal and the New York Times; and that story was responsible for the elimination of 50 per cent of the Austrian propaganda lists in consul offices in the United States. He is today in New York, and he holds an official position with the Standard Oil company, and he is better off and feels better than he ever did before in his life.

"We also discovered in San Francisco that after Dr. Garachoc had declined to undertake any work, that one Dr. Franz Bott, the German consul general in San Francisco, had very willingly taken it on. Dr. Bott went further than his instructions. Not only did he attempt to blow up the navy yard, but he sent several tons of dynamite to Canada to blow up Canadian Pacific railroad tunnels, and also to establish an armed force which was to go across the line at some subsequent date, a force of some eight or ten thousand reservists, and capture Victoria, Vancouver and other cities in British Columbia, when the word was given.

"We made that statement, and the next day Ambassador Von Bernstorff sprang to the rescue, saying that Consul General Bott was one of the most honorable men in the German diplomatic service, and that the Providence Journal was a creature of Great Britain, bought with British gold.

"Consul General Bott is now serving two years' imprisonment and has been made to pay a fine of \$10,000, having been found guilty of every charge we brought against him at that time.

"On December 21st, Captain Von Popen, whose work we had exposed numberless times—I will not weary you with the thousand and one exposures we made—was ordered to leave this country with his companion in arms, Captain Boy-Ed.

"During the first year of our work, nobody believed a word we were talking about. Our own men, knowing exactly where this stuff was coming from, were very greatly disheartened. If I deserved any credit at all personally, it was because I did try to keep the spirits of my men up to where they ought to have been, and I told them that in the long run decency and truth must prevail. During the first year we were in nothing less than what might be termed hell. In our own city, our paper, published there for three generations at least, and one of the oldest and best-known newspapers in the United States, was not believed in its own country. Things were rather hard with us. Our real vindication came, not with the closing up of Sayville, but with the statements made by several of the gentlemen who evidently knew what had caused them to go from this country.

"On the day that Mr. Von Popen left he gave to the Associated Press a most dramatic declaration about what he thought of the Providence Journal. And when Captain Bott left, a week later, he came out with an even stronger declaration, to the extent of a column, which went all over the United States, in which he said some things about the Providence Journal; and, in order to make it one, two, three and out, believing that the man would have had sense to have taken the cue from the other two, and said nothing—our man in the German embassy so prevailed on the German ambassador that he ought to say something that when he left he came out also with a declaration against the Providence Journal.

"Our man in the German embassy was several times in danger of losing his job. The ambassador, of course, knew that the leaks must be coming from the embassy itself. Two men were discharged by the ambassador, two of his own secretaries, both of them entirely innocent. One of them has been on our pay roll ever since he was discharged. The other is back in Germany. But things were getting to a point where murders were being committed much more frequently, plants were being blown up much

more often. It was vitally necessary for us to protect our man in the embassy. We did it by practicing what has now generally come to be known as a system of camouflage.

"Our man associated with the German consul in the city of Boston, Oswald Kuhnhart, told us of a meeting which was about to come off a few days later in the German club in New York, to be attended by the Ambassador Von Bernstorff, Captain Boy-Ed, and a number of other prominent German-Americans, in regard to the interned German and Austrian liners. This was, of course, we knew, an important matter.

"In order to make it doubly sure that our man in the embassy would not be discovered, two days before this meeting was to take place he was taken suddenly ill at the embassy, and said that he had seen at one of the large hotels an old friend, a doctor, and would like to have him called in. He could be reached.

"The doctor, who was waiting for the call, and he came up there at once and said that it was a bad case of appendicitis, and ordered the man off to a Baltimore hospital, and that night he notified the embassy by telephone that he had been operated on, and while very weak, he was undoubtedly coming out of it all right.

"Next night came the conference attended by our man from the Boston consulate office. At that conference Captain Boy-Ed produced a paper containing a list of all the interned German ships in Portugal, in the harbor of Lisbon, which on the day that Portugal declared war against Germany, had all the machinery destroyed. This list contained the name of every vessel, her tonnage, exactly what had been done to the machinery of each ship in detail. These captains of the German interned liners were given copies of this list and were told the day we broke off relations they must use their own judgment as to how much or how little of the list was to be done, providing the ship was doing, the situation, of course, destroyed the machinery of their ships.

"The next day we printed the entire story, with the entire list, and with our man very ill in a Baltimore hospital, the embassy was kind enough to send him flowers on two occasions; and nearly three weeks later he crept back into the embassy, a little weak, but very well. I suppose that is the first palpable result of the first painless operation for appendicitis ever known in the world, but from that day on to the day that Von Bernstorff left the country, there never had any more suspicion of this man, knowing positively that he could not have been connected with this particular leak.

"It was our custom every Saturday morning, and sometimes Sunday morning, to gather from the embassy large bundles of unopened documents, and taking them to a Washington hotel, using two bath rooms for dark rooms, photographing as much of that material as we could in the time allowed us; returning the stuff to the desks before the arrival of the mail clerks on Monday morning. In this manner we were able to secure an immense lot of data, including the entire story of the Hindoo revolutionary plot, which only a few weeks later was the direct means of causing the arrest of fifteen men in San Francisco, and three or four in New York City for crimes in connection with the revolution in India. Among this list was a letter from the German consul in Manila, giving the cost of several thousand rifles which he had purchased and which he was about to ship to various ports in India.

"One of these letters was a most interesting one, which gave a very vivid declaration as to the progress of the Indian revolution from one George L. Hervey, a renegade scoundrel from the British army, where he had been a sergeant major; the aforesaid George L. Hervey, as we found out, our satisfaction later, having become a traitor at the orders of the British secret service.

"Not so very long before Captain Von Popen left this country, a young woman, one of our representatives, who was acting as stenographer in the Austrian consulate general's office in New York City, reported to us that they were preparing a big packing case full of incriminating documents, including a lot of receipts for explosives, and thousands of things of that kind that had accumulated in this country for about a year. These were being sent under cover from the Austrian Hungarian office to be finally delivered in Berlin. On the day that the packing case was to be closed, the young woman was sitting on the case eating her luncheon. Captain Von Popen, whose tenderness of heart with regard to the fair sex is a characteristic of most of our foreign diplomats in this country, sat on the box with her and asked her if he might share her luncheon, and she said 'yes'; and after they had been doing that for a few minutes, he began to talk passionately of love. And she, in a dreamy way, took a large bite out of the young woman's side on the back of this packing case; and in a similarly sentimental fashion, put the arrow through the hearts himself. We were not at war at that time. We had not even broken off relations with Austria or Germany. All we could do, which we did do, was to notify the British authorities that the Oscar II was sailing with this package on board, and that it had been prominently marked in this way, and when the ship arrived at Falmouth they were able to get this package from among several hundred others, and it was turned over to Ambassador Page, our ambassador in London, and sent back to our state department, where it now reposes.

"On February 5 of the present year we notified the government that with in the preceding week the machinery of our large liners at Hoboken had been totally or partially destroyed. We even sent to the government some of the sand which was part of the batch of the very batch that had been used to destroy the engine of the Vaterland, being poured into machinery and giving the engines eight or ten turns. We printed the story some three days afterwards, and it was promptly denied.

"The next day the statement of the port of New York said the statement was ridiculous, that no such thing had happened. We sent to Malone, at once and asked him how he knew. He said, 'Well, our laws, as far as I can figure them, will not allow me to go below decks at this time to search, and we asking if he expected to find damage to the machinery in the smoke stacks.

"The next day we compelled a government search, and they discovered the wreckage, exactly as stated, to every bit of this machinery. That is the reason why now the first of these ships is only being made ready for sea,

six months after we have declared war. We are able to ascertain these conditions with the aid of forty young men and young women students of a certain college in this country who patrolled those docks for a week, day and night, without either the knowledge of the German secret service, or of our own two hundred officers of Collector Malone's utility squad, all of whom were on those docks at the time. These university students are not American students—that is, were not born American students—they were all Bohemians.

"I want to say that an acknowledgment is due, as far as our work is concerned, to the splendid help that we have received for three years from over a million Slavic people in this country. There is not a city or town, gentlemen, in the United States, where we have not been asked to call on, and have called on many times, these people for any kind of service, without dollar of pay for expenses or anything else, but they have cheerfully responded. Over two years ago we practically had on the staff several hundred thousand Bohemians and southern Slavs in the United States. Over three hundred of them were in the city of Chicago alone. And some of the most efficient work that we have done has been done right here in Chicago by Bohemian citizens of this country and of this city.

"Two years ago we notified the government, through the president and secretary of state, that the Swedish minister, Mr. Eckstrom, in Washington, was every day sending Von Bernstorff's message by code to Stockholm, to be transferred from Stockholm to Berlin. Well, they did not think it was so. Six months after that, a year and a half ago, we repeated our declarations, and we gave several copies of the messages. It was felt to be so, but conditions were such that they did not want to say anything about it. A little while ago, when Count Luxburg, in the presence of the president, was doing the situation, of course, came back home, and things were done then which should have been done a year and a half before; which leads me to the condition of our secret service.

"The secret service of the United States, I do not think, contains one traitor, or one disloyal man. But it consists of a handful of men who are worked to death, and whose appropriation per annum is less than that Von Bernstorff spent in one month in New York City alone.

"The only official method of preventing at home from being stabbed in the back during the progress of this war is a body of men underpaid and overworked, who cannot legitimately cover the three largest cities in the United States, let alone the United States itself. That is a condition which must be changed, and which must be changed at once.

"Now, I want to speak for a few minutes—I have run over some of these things very rapidly, just to give you a fair suggestion of what we have been trying to do for three years—about a phase of the subject that is not as well understood as it might be. I refer to the question of Germany's loyalty. We all saw the Bryce reports. We have all seen the French official statements and the Belgian official statements. We have heard these gentlemen who have been at the front tell us from time to time things that they have seen. And yet, many of us could not credit, could not understand a people gone crazy with the lust of power to the extent that they should do the things that we have been told they did do. I largely believe some of these things myself until one day I was forced to believe them, and I want to tell you frankly how.

"I am by birth an Australian. I have lived in this country for nearly thirty years, but my birth place is Australia, a republic in everything but name, and the country which I think approaches nearest to the United States and Canada in ideals of government, decency, and honor, of any other nation in the world.

"A few months ago, several hundred invalid Australian officers put in at Fort Monmouth for coal on their way down through the straits. They came ashore, and they talked to several of us who were down there at the time, watching our own fleet come in from the south. And these Australians, men whose tenderness with a foreign foe I can understand, and I think you can understand, told me—these officers—that after one battle on a certain day two Australian regiments had gone over the entire field and had wounded Germany on that field. And they told me why: that two days before the Red Cross nurses, men nurse refused to barn doors with swords; and that on the morning, before they drove the Germans out of this village, a French major who was on the end of the Australian line, on the flank of the Australian colonel of the regiment, and taking him by the lapel of his coat pulled him across to a little village butcher shop, the only one in the village, where, hanging to a wooden meat hook, were the bodies of eleven little boys, caught by the throat on these meat hooks.

"Now, I might not have believed that, but when these men, friends of mine, some of them my schoolmates, told me that they had stood and watched two Australian regiments go over a field next day and kill every one of these Germans, I knew that the stories of these atrocities were absolutely true. I did not need any further proof at all.

"We have been preaching, in the east at least, for many months past, that one tremendous weakness of our government today was the fact that we had not declared war against Austria. When you consider that the Germans largely planned all these atrocities here in this country, the blowing up of plants, the murder of hundreds of innocent working men, the destruction of many millions of dollars of property, but that the actual work itself was carried out by Austrians. When the Alien Enemy bill was suggested, and the proclamation made by the president, the Austrians were still untouched. We have been begging and pleading ever since that a declaration of war be made against Austria, and one of the things that has delighted me, at most in many months was that magnificent statesman-like document presented to the American people by the president of the United States in which he does come out unequivocally for war with Austria.

"One of our men went with Boy-Ed and Von Popen once to the home of a prominent German-American in Brooklyn, and there, with them, listened to the declaration of the man who had blown up the ship at Falmouth, who had killed and killed thirty-one workmen, and he came there with the blood

fresh on his hands, and they opened a case of wine and drank wine all night to this great German victory. This was a victory against a peaceful, friendly nation, which was not versed in the diplomatic methods of Germany, which took these men on trust, who had been treated royally by our people, and who were stabbing us in the back, and attempting in every way they could to create sentiment of disloyalty among our people.

"This state of affairs was against the United States that talked of a mission. This was the beginning against the United States many years ago. This war against the United States on the part of Germany has been going on for twenty-five years. It started with our damnable exchange professorships to Berlin, with the gifts of the German emperor of 75 per cent plaster casts to Harvard and Yale; with the securing of our school boards, and on your school boards in this city, men who at heart have been and are damnable traitors to the United States, men who have deliberately placed before the boys and girls of this country this insidious method that you have heard of tonight by my friend on the right of weakening our mental caliber in every way they can; the lauding of all German methods; the German emperor. There was never a more damnable doctrine than this doctrine of good German people, but German emperor. It is not so. The emperor is more popular in Germany today than he ever was in his life. No question about that. This talk about the good German people suffering under this Prussian despotism is all nonsense. The good German people are suffering under the yoke they have imposed on themselves.

"This war, I believe, has already been worth to the United States a thousand times more than it has cost in blood and in treasure and in suffering; it has been worth more to Great Britain, because it took Great Britain with fifty years of rush and fluff, with all her domestic problems bearing her down with the classes getting further and further away from the masses, and in three years, gentlemen, has made her a pure flame of loyalty. It has placed that country, with all her domestic problems, on a higher plane of national efficiency, until she is today a greater nation among nations of the world than she ever was before in her history.

"France—the poor, worn-out struggling decadent, dying France—gentlemen, the name of France is the glorification of this war.

"Russia, struggling Russia, with its immense mass of peasant life unprotected and undeveloped, still is getting from this war, and will get in some form or other, the germ of liberty and republicanism. She will never go back to her Czars; she will never go back to autocracy. This great struggling mass will be saved for democracy forever, as will be proved, I hope, a little later on.

"Italy's loyalty, Italy's bravery was not proved when she stopped the Germans on their rush the other day. It was proved when they tore up the damnable Triple Alliance. She is still the Italy she was then. The Italian people have given to the world too many proofs of their republicanism since the day of Cavour and Garibaldi for her loyalty to republican institutions to be crushed now.

"And Germany herself some day, the German people, will also reap the tremendous benefit of this war; but only after generations of struggle on their hands and knees to the place where they can look in the light of day the civilized races of the world in the face once more.

"You have heard much more eloquently than I can dare to tell you now that one of the things that is at this time to be considered, is our part in this war and what we are going to come out of it with. Are we going to come out of it with only a national purse or with a national soul? If this war is going to mean anything to the United States, it must mean the everlasting death of the hyphen, whether the hyphen be British-American or Irish-American or German-American; and out of this war with the determination in the heart of every man of intelligence that we will not stand again for any more fifty per cent Americans.

"The tremendous impulse to serve is an impulse born of fact not of fiction. All of us are men, I presume past the age of military service at this time. All we can do is to sit at home and give our very, very small share of devotion to help to try to compare with the deeds of the boys that we have sent ahead of us.

"I realize it, and of course you realize it, just what it means to a young man beginning life in a country full of these magnificent commercial opportunities for advancement, to drop his life work, to drop everything, to take his healthy young body and his active brain, and tip that body and that brain against the enemy of the world in the bloodiest conflict the world has ever seen. Now, we cannot sit at home and look on and cheer. That involves the most tremendous sacrifices of which we are capable; because, in the last estimate when we come right down to the facts, when we talk with ourselves alone not spurred on by oratory or flags or bands, we have got to say: 'Well, I will match up as far as I can with that chap who is over there, ready to die for the honor of my wife and my daughter.' The beast that has let itself loose, crazy with the lust of power, is a beast that cannot be cajoled, that cannot be argued with, but has got to be trampled underfoot and killed forever. Add our patriotism of the boys who have gone and are going to fight our battles, many of them to die and many thousands of them to come home crippled for life, back into the arch of peace once more. 'I know the message of their feet; I know what mighty work is theirs; I can but life up hands and feet. The blessing of God to God to beat and speed them with unworthy prayers.'

Read the Classified Ads.

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Lasts Longer—Stores Better

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LEGAL NOTICES

Annual Tax Sale

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 2655, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by Chapter 114, Session Laws of Utah, 1911, that Weber County, Utah, by and through its board of county commissioners, will, on Monday, May 20, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the front door of the County Court House, in Ogden City, Weber County, Utah, offer for sale in separate parcels for cash, all of the real estate hereinafter described, together with all other real estate held by Weber county under tax deed, and on such sale the county clerk of Weber county, Utah, will execute and deliver to the purchaser all of the title of the State of Utah, County of Weber, City of Ogden, or any town or school or other taxing district, excepting however, any interest held by Ogden City, under tax sale made to Ogden City up to and including sales for delinquent taxes for 1914.

No bid will be accepted for less than all taxes, costs and interest to date of sale herein referred to.

MARTIN P. BROWN,
MORONI SKEEN,
D. H. ENSIGN,
Board of County Commissioners of Weber County, Utah.

C. M. Ramey, County Clerk of Weber County, Utah.

Dated April 15, 1918.

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Last publication May 18, 1918.

LIST OF PROPERTY UNDER TAX DEED TO WEBER COUNTY TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION AS ABOVE STATED.

Being the S. 50 ft. of the W. 30 ft. of Lot 2, Block 2, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the W. 25 ft. of Lot 1, Block 9, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the N. 117 ft. of the S. 202 ft. of Lot 5, Block 10, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the S. 4125 ft. of the N. 35 ft. of Lot 5, Block 10, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the S. 6 ft. of Lot 9, Block 11, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Beginning 120 ft. N. from the S. E. cor. of Lot 2, Block 13, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey; th. W. 37 ft. N. 30 ft. W. 50.5 ft. N. 4 ft. E. 37.5 ft. S. 24 ft. to the place of beg. The taxes herein include personal tax in Book E, page 85.

Being the W. 12 ft. of Lot 7, Block 31, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the W. 80 ft. of Lot 8, Block 44, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the E. 23 ft. of Lot 2, Block 55, Plat "A", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the W. 33 ft. of the N. 1-2 of Lot 8, Block 4, Plat "B", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the E. 66 ft. of the W. 1/2 of Lot 1, Block 11, Plat "B", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the N. 66 ft. of E. 148.5 ft. of the W. 181.5 ft. of Lot 8, Block 15, Plat "B", of Ogden City Survey.

Being part of Lots 3 and 4, Block 16, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey. Beg. 165 ft. N. and 8 ft. E. from the S. W. cor. of Lot 4, Block 16, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey; th. N. 341.3 ft. W. 17 ft. to the place of beg.

Being part of Lots 6 and 7, Block 16, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey. Beg. 125 ft. S. from the N. W. cor. of Lot 6, Block 16, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey; th. S. 146 ft. E. 237 ft. N. 146 ft. to the place of beg.

Being the N. 165 ft. of the E. 1/2 of Lot 10, Block 31, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the N. 41 ft. of the E. 148.5 ft. of the W. 297 ft. of Lot 5, Block 39, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the E. 50 ft. of the W. 297 ft. of Lot 6, Block 39, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the S. 50 ft. of the W. 125 ft. of Lot 2, Block 71, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey.

Being the N. 2 ft. of the S. 96 ft. of the W. 125 ft. of Lot 2, Block 71, Plat "C", of Ogden City Survey.

Part of Lots 2 and 3, Block 10, S. O. S., Ogden City Survey. Beg. at the intersection of the N. line of 32nd St. and W. line of Hudson Ave., in Ogden City, Utah; th. N. 110 ft. W. 42.5 ft. S. 110 ft. E. 42.5 ft. to the place of beg.

Being the E. 50 ft. of the S. 203 ft. of Lot 3, Block 10, S. O. S., Ogden City Survey.

Being the N. 82.5 ft. of the S. 244 ft. of E. 53.75 ft. of E. 151.25 ft. of Lot 13, Block 10, S. O. S. of Ogden City Survey.

Lots 12 and 15, Block 1, Brummitt's Addition.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, Brummitt's Addition.

Lot "D", Brummitt's Addition.

Lot 42, Capitol Addition.

Being the West 5 ft. of Lot 6, Block 3, Central Park Addition.

Being all of Lot 11 and S. 11 ft. of Lot 12, Block 5, Central Park Annex Add. to Ogden City.

Lot 26, Block 7, Central Park Add.

Lots 23 to 44, Block 2, City Park Add. Beg. 70.30 ft. N. from the S. W. cor. of Lot 4, Block 1, Cropper's Third Add.; th. N. 111 ft. N. 53 deg. 50 min. E. 264.8 ft. S. E. to a point 86 deg. 22 min. E. 295 ft. to the place of beg.

Being Lot 33, Dankowski's Subdivision of Lots 5 and 6, Block 56, Plat "A", Ogden City Survey.

Lots 1 to 6, Block 1, Dunn's Addition.

Lots 44 to 47, Block 3, East Park Addition.

Lots 24 and 25, Block 13, Florence Park Addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 5 and 6, Block 1, King's Addition to Ogden City. Being the E. 34 ft. of W. 68 ft. of Lots 1 to 5, Block 1, King's Addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Being S. 17.5 ft. of Lot 12, Block 26, Lakeview Addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 12 and 14, Block 26, Lakeview Addition.

Lot 1 to 3, Block 28, Lakeview Addition.

Lot 8, Block 40, Lakeview Addition.

Lots 24 and 25, Block 46, Lakeview Addition.

Lots 25 to 26, Block 47, Lakeview Addition.

Lot 8, block 1, Monterey addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 13 and 14, block 1, Mountain View addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lot 32, block 1, Mountain View addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 29 and 40, block 2, Mountain View addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 20 and 21, block 10, Mountain View addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 1 to 5, block 15, Nob Hill addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Being the east 16 foot of lot 7, block 16, Nob Hill addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 19 to 12, block 22, Nob Hill addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lot 14, block 15, Nob Hill Annex addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lots 21 to 25, block 15, Nob Hill Annex addition to Ogden City, Utah.

Lot 2, block 4, Otto Berser's addition.

Lots 1 to 4, block 2, Prospect Heights addition.

Lots 41 to 44, block 2, Prospect Heights addition.

Lots 9 to 14, block 2, River Park addition.

Lots 1 and 2, block 3, River Park addition.

Lots 3 to 8, block 3, River Park addition.

Lot 1, block 5, River Park addition.

Lots 2 to 4, block 5, River Park addition.

Lots 27 and 28, block 5, River Park addition.

Lots 29 and 30, block 5, River Park addition.

Lots 5 and 6, block 7, River Park addition.

Lots 17 and 18, block 7, River Park addition.

Lots 13 and 14, block 11, River Park addition.

Being 17 to 20, block 12, River Park addition.

Lots 5 to 8, block 13, River Park addition.

Lots 17 to 23, block 13, River Park addition.

Lots 1 and 2, block 14, River Park addition.

Lots 28 to 32, block 15, River Park addition.

Lots 7 to 9, block 16, River Park addition.

Lots 28 to 32, block 16, River Park addition.

South 1/2 of lot 12, block 1, Riverview addition.

Lots 20 and 21, block 4, Rushton addition.